

Table 4 RT

Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(36-52 BRU)	RT(191-207)	EICTEMEKEGKISKIG-P	HIV infection	human	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• 9 out of 17 humans can make strong IL2 responses to this epitope		
RT(38-52 BRU)	RT(193-207)	CTEMEKEGKISKIGP	RT	murine(H-2 ^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(48-62 BRU)	RT(203-217)	SKIGPENPYNTPVFA	RT	murine(H-2 ^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(62-77 BRU)	RT(217-232)	AIKKKDSTKWRKLVD	RT	murine(H-2 ^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(88-102 BRU)	RT(243-257)	WEVQLGIPHPAGLKK	RT	murine(H-2 ^{t4})	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(133-147 BRU)	RT(288-302)	PSINNETPGIRYQYN	RT	murine(H-2 ^{k,i5})	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(144-158 BRU)	RT(299-313)	YQYNVLPQGWKGSPA	RT	murine(H-2 ^{t4})	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(350-364)	IGQHRTKIEELRQHL	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(404-418)	KDSWTWNDIQKLVGK	Peptide priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Peptide stimulation of PBMC from non-infected individuals <i>in vitro</i>		
RT(248-256 HXB2)	?	?	p66 <i>in vitro</i>	human(DR5)	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• CD4+ T-cell lines from uninfected individuals by stimulation with p66-pulsed APC		
			• TcR V β D β J β sequences were obtained from p66-specific T-cell clones		
			• Responses to peptides throughout p66, but because of uncertain locations		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(413-427)	QKLWGKLNWASQIYP	Peptide priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Peptide stimulation of PBMC from non-infected individuals <i>in vitro</i>		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(430-445)	WRQLCKLLRGTKALT	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(440-454)	GTKALTEVIPLTEEA	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		

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Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(449-463)	PLTEEAELELAENRE	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(457-472)	LAENREILKEPVHGV	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(539-553)	GKTPKFKLPIQKETW	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(583-598)	LEKEPIVGAETFYVD	Protein priming <i>in vitro</i>	human	[Manca et al.(1995)]
			• Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide		
RT(528-543 BRU)	RT(683-698)	KEKVYLAWVPAHKGIG	peptide	murine(H-2 ^{f,k,d})	[Haas et al.(1991)]
			• T-cells from peptide-primed mice could be restimulated by native RT		
RT(720-730 LAI)	RT(720-730)	IDKAQDEHEKY ?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
			• Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors		
RT(899-913 LAI)	RT(899-913)	NFKRKGGIGGYSAGE ?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
			• Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors		
RT(923-937 LAI)	RT(923-937)	IQTKEELQKQITKIQN ?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
			• Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors		
RT(942-954 LAI)	RT(942-954)	YRNSRNPLWK GPA ?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]